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J. W. CROMWELL, - - Proprietor
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SUNDRIES.

Much as we would have it otherwise, we are compelled to confess that our most intelligent class of colored people do not bear that *recognized* relation to society to which their capacities justly entitle them. It is seen that with respect to the whites, the colored man has "his place" without any reference to his intelligence and what not. If a chicken is stolen or a murder committed by persons who occupy the *lowest* grade of *colored society*, the whole race is made the subject of obloquy and the white papers fairly ring with denunciation of the colored people generally. This we know, yet what body of intelligent colored ladies and gentlemen have organized to counteract it? Why should a whole race be held responsible for the act of one or more individuals? This failure on the part of the whites to *classify* does not result alone from prejudice. There is some other cause which forces them to look upon all colored people as a single "grade." It is the ignorance on the part of the masses of the whites as to the *fact* of the existence of large numbers of intelligent and cultured colored people in the community. It is because our intelligent colored people manifest but little interest in the matter of the enlightenment of the colored people as a *whole*. It is because they are disposed to content themselves in the mere fact of *their* personal improvement, caring but little as to what might be the condition of those around them. It is because, in our selfishness, we forget that our brothers are in a condition somewhat inferior to our own, that they are in need of the same tendencies and aids which were necessary to our elevation and that we must stand or fall with them. It is because we say to those who need our help just what their fathers have said with respect to the modes of applying the rod, "Let them do as we have done," forgetting that the same circumstances to which we owe *our* elevation are denied *them*. It is because the colored people have not *asserted* their social position by taking advantage of the opportunities of contact offered by those occupying the higher grades among the whites—not by the glare of social foxfire, but by the avenues which are *freely* opened to them. Now, we believe it the duty of every member of society to do his utmost to elevate the moral and intellectual tone of the *whole* community. We believe it the duty of those who are able to dispense charities among the poor and destitute; disseminate knowledge as to the true aims and ends of enlightened society and in every way to encourage those who would become honest and intelligent. We believe it the duty of intelligent colored men and women to make their influence felt individually and collectively towards crystallizing the various forms of relief which are designed in the main to elevate the colored people in our community. We insist that it is the duty of the colored people to originate, if possible, perfect and execute, plans by which they may *command* the interest and admiration of the whites, for the furtherance of the interests of the colored people. Let the literary societies do their utmost to stimulate a desire to become intelligent among the lower classes by offering some substantial aids. Let them organize branch lyceums running through all the different grades of society, and the influence they will certainly have upon the condition of the colored people will be uniform and salutary.

Then there are societies already formed which have particular reference to the welfare of the colored people, most notable and praiseworthy among which is that called the "Associated Charities." While this society was *organized* by the whites, they are now making warm appeals to the colored people to join them. The object of the association is to provide for the wants of the sick and give employment to those who are without work. The object is also to gather statistics as to the character and condition of the poor. Since this organization is designed to affect, more than any other class, the colored people, many of whom have from various causes been reduced to beggary and idleness, it would be well for our intelligent and well-to-do colored people to take some active part. It will indicate a disposition to assist in alleviating the suffering of our people and removing many causes which now operate against us.

We might mention another institution which has just been organized by the friends of the colored people. Plans are now in operation to establish a reading room at Lincoln Mission, for the benefit of those who have not the means to buy books and papers. The plan is to furnish reading matter by private contributions of money or books and papers. The vicinity about Lincoln Mission is filled with people who most need the benefits of such an institution, and it will doubtless become a great force in elevating the character of the community. Such an institution should meet the endorsement of all intelligent colored people. Illustrated and other papers, magazines, etc., will be gratefully received by the committee having the matter in charge. When the intelligent colored people have done all in *their* power to remove the causes which now operate against them by applying to the poor and ignorant colored people all the methods of improvement; when they have shown an interest equal to that of the whites in the elevation of society generally, then may we expect and demand that recognition which is the price of desert.

THE VIRGINIA NORMAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Our readers are doubtless aware that a bill was enacted by the Virginia Legislature creating the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute for colored youth, to be governed by a board of seven visitors, six of whom are to be colored, and to be taught by a colored faculty. $100,000 was appropriated for this purpose, and $20,000 is the annuity to be paid by the State. The passage of the bill in its present shape is largely attributable to the persistence of the Hon. A. W. Harris, of Dinwiddie, the patron of the bill, and from whose speech in advocacy thereof we made a few extracts a few weeks ago.

The charge was made by the Funders that competent colored men, citizens of the State could not be found to manage the financial and intellectual interests of the institution. It was promptly denied and the Bourbons will soon have an opportunity to test the ability of our colored educators. The board of visitors has been appointed as follows: Judge Buford, of Brunswick; Robt. L. Mitchell, of Alexandria; Hon. A. W. Harris, of Dinwiddie; Hon. Peter J. Carter, of Northampton; Hon. D. M. Norten, of York; W. L. Pleasants, Esq., of Pittsylvania and Rev. William Troy, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Mitchell has probably had more practical experience as an educator than any of the other members, he being now a teacher, though they are all men of considerable experience. Mr. Harris has made a brilliant reputation in the legislature. Mr. Carter is one of the best known men in the State. Dr. Norton is one of the boldest of the Readjuster leaders. Mr. Pleasants is one of the most impassioned orators of the State with a very level head and Rev. Troy is an indefatigable worker, whose presence on the board will give the institution great strength all over the State.

In another column we print a communication from Mr. James Dean, of Florida, bearing on an editorial which appeared in the last issue of the Washington *Sunday Item*. We take occasion here to state that Mr. Dean has familiarized himself with Florida politics in all its phases and we think gives a very fair statement of the actual situation.

PERSONAL.

J. F. Quarles retires from "The Globe" and T. T. Fortune becomes its editor.

G. W. Williams and wife have joined a white Baptist Church in Columbus, Ohio.

Prof. D. N. Vassar, of the Richmond Institute, made a flying visit here last week.

Sergeant Bush, of the 10th Cavalry, colored, at Galveston, Texas, shot himself dead for being reprimanded and ordered to the guardhouse recently.—Ex.

Congressman Farwell, of Chicago, and Senator Kellogg were accepted as sureties upon the bond of Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.—"Louisianian."

G. H. White, of Newbern, N. C., a principal of one of the Normal Schools of that State, a graduate of the Normal Department of Howard University, has just married a Miss Mamie Scott, of Columbia, S. C.

Among the colored appointees in the New York Legislature are Danl Morris, a clerk; Thos. H. Brown, messenger to the Governor; Robt. T. McIntire, Post Office Messenger and a Mr. Matthews, of Elmira, N. Y., Assistant Engineer.

WHO NEXT?

Mysterious Departure of J. M. Hawksworth.

Last Saturday it was discovered that J. Malcolm Hawkesworth had disappeared from his accustomed haunts—his home, at 1626 Corcoran street, and his usual place of occupation at the 6th Auditors Office. Various were the surmises—one that he had gone "on leave" of four or five days; that he had not, in fact, left town; others that he had actually departed for parts unknown. Among those who at first did not credit the story of his departure were several fellow clerks from whom he obtained sums of money—two, five, ten, twenty and, in one instance, as much as forty-two dollars, aggregating more than a hundred and thirty dollars. The failure of Mr. H. to return the money the same day occasioned no great surprise, but when his protracted absence was noted it strengthened the theory that he had actually vamosed. Then began a comparing of notes and the institution of inquiries, when it was found that one friend was an endorser on notes to the amount of $300, another for a hundred, and that a third had lost in this way hundreds of dollars, with *many more* to hear from. Such an indebtedness did not fail to give credence to the most plausible story. His family, consisting of a wife and four small children, did not appear extravagant; he was not purchasing property, and he appeared but seldom in social gatherings. Some one said may be there is "a woman in the case." The fact that Mr. H. was an exceptionally fine looking man, tall, broad-shouldered, beautiful in complexion, refined, but not *effeminate*, in manners—enough to turn the head of many a giddy woman—was discussed in the light of past associations. Suddenly it was discovered that almost simultaneously with his departure from the city Mrs. Mary Stewart, but known as Mrs. Mary Hunter, had bidden adieu to her parental residence, 1515 P street, N. W., leaving behind a mourning and distressed mother, brothers and sister. For more than eight months she has shared much of Mr. Hawkesworth's company, "morning, noon and night." In the morning he would meet and accompany her on her way to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where she was employed, and frequently on her return homeward they would be found happy in each other's company, and when the shades of night had fallen she would call at his house to visit Mrs. Hawkesworth, he accompanying her home and holding long *tete a tete's*. So universal was their companionship that it was generally noted and commented upon. Some, it is alleged, had hinted to Mrs. Hawkesworth that her liege lord was a little "too too" with Mrs. Hunter, but as this only seemed to bind more strongly Mrs. Hawkesworth to her friend (!) the warnings were not repeated. By his bold course much of the criticism seemed disarmed, the more so, as the party in question was godmother when his infant was baptized.

That the elopement was preconcerted and had long been contemplated is certain; for he had procured from different merchant tailors suits of clothes which are said to have never been taken home, and other merchants had been victimized by the procuring of goods not paid for. Shoe stores, druggists, jewelers, &c., had been put under contribution to provide a good outfit both for himself and his associate traveler. The amount received from his fellow-clerks was increased by sums obtained in like manner from several others whose names we do not care to give and by money also borrowed by Mrs. Hunter. As to their destination it is a matter of the wildest conjecture. A telegram from New York to his address saying "the Steamer does not leave until Tuesday" arriving at his home before he had left the city only aroused the suspicions of the wife on the following day when a farewell letter was received from her late husband. She left home, horror stricken, started for New York, but at this writing no tidings has been received. It has even been rumored that Mrs. Robeson had joined in the pursuit of the fugitives. This is but a brief outline of one of the saddest cases of desertion in colored circles. Mrs. Hawkesworth is a well educated lady, formerly a teacher in our public schools, sister to Mrs. Fleetwood, wife of Capt. C. A. Fleetwood, and although Mrs. Hunter is a conversationalist above the average and quite fond of novels of the French order, no one who knew the two would question Mrs. Hawkesworth's intellectual, moral and social superiority.

There's quite a bit of romance about the Hawkesworth-Hunter elopement. The preparations were on the grandest scale and everything was got up without regard to expense. No *debutante* ever made entrance into society with greater deliberation; no bridal trousseau was got up with more regard for details than the outfit of the heroine of this flight. For months the services of an experienced dressmaker have been in constant demand. Among the articles prepared were fifteen newly-made dresses, one of them a handsome black silk, trimmed with passementerie lace, cost over a hundred and fifty dollars for materials and trimmings alone, a silk cape costing fifty dollars, four low-neck silk waists trimmed with lace, four white wrappers elegantly trimmed and other articles to match, while her underclothing was made *entirely of linen*, even down to the corset covers. The cost of such an outfit could not be less than *six hundred dollars*. This is no fancy sketch, but one of *stubborn facts* obtained from a source of unquestioned reliability. The costumes seem adapted to a warm climate and this fact may be an additional reason for concluding that it was their intention to leave for Barbados, of which place Mr. Hawkesworth was a native, or for another of the West Indies or for some part of South America.

FLORIDA POLITICS.

The "Item" Answered.

MR. EDITOR:—Glancing over the editorial columns of the Washington *Sunday Item* of March 5th, I saw an article headed "J. J. Finley *vs.* Horatio Bishee, Jr.," proceeding "to give Congress the political relation of the two men, that it might decide justly and award the seat in contest to the legal member."

The interest of a casual reader of Florida would have been pleasantly aroused by such a commencement, anticipating a sound from the trumpet favoring the triumph of those principles of justice, liberty and fair play that have been so shamefully trodden down in the South. But to our utter astonishment we found it to be a groundless attack upon the Hon. Horatio Bisbee, Jr., the Representative of Republican principles of the Second Congressional District in Florida.

The *Item* wings upon its banner the following ensign:

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain:
Unawed by influence, unbribed by gain."

And no one has been more indisposed to differ with its heretofore wise and correct course, than the writer; but when it goes so far astray from the path of duty as it has in this case, some one should feel called upon to intimate the same; hence this request of space in your columns.

In the editorial referred to the *Item* makes three important assertions that no Floridian, true to the interest of that State and familiar with the matters in question can endorse for a moment. It says in words and effect: first, *that Florida is a Democratic State*. Second, *that Mr. Bisbee was not elected by a Republican majority in the last Congressional election*. And third, *that to deny Mr. Bisbee the seat for which he now contests would be no obstacle to the progress of the Republican party of Florida*.

Of these in their order. Regarding the first proposition the *Item* says that "the vote of the State is nearly evenly divided between the two parties, with the advantage in favor of the Democratic party"—in short, that the State is Democratic; and makes the following puerile effort to prove it by mathematical calculation: "the white vote of the State," it says, "is from 3,000 to 4,000 more than the colored. By subtracting 4,000 votes from the Democratic party, which" (4,000 votes) "is a fair calculation for the white Republican vote, adding this" (4,000 white Republican votes) "to the colored vote, would about evenly balance the two parties."

Let us take its formula and make the calculation, then see how nearly evenly divided the two parties will appear with the advantage, as it says, in favor of the Democratic party. For this purpose we will suppose the colored vote of Florida to be about 23,000; then as the white vote is about 4,000 more than the colored, it must be about 27,000. It says there are about 4,000 white Republicans in Florida, which we do not deny. Now, subtract the 4,000 white Republicans from the 27,000, the entire white vote of the State gives 23,000 the Democratic strength, and add this 4,000 to the colored vote, would give 27,000 the Republican strength. If by this reasoning the massive intellect of the *Item* can see any equality between 23,000, the Democratic vote, and 27,000, the Republican vote, we ask in amazement from what school of logic does it hail! The truth is that its process of reasoning properly carried out upon our given basis, 23,000, shows the real relative strength of the two parties in Florida, to wit: that as 23,000 is to 27,000 so is the Democratic party to the Republican party, or a Republican majority of 4,000.

Regarding the second proposition, that Mr. Bisbee was not elected in the last Congressional election, it says, "therefore by the same process of reasoning the Second District" (Mr. Bisbee's) "would also be nearly evenly divided, hence with a fair vote, without dissension in the Republican party, Mr. Bisbee could not claim a majority.

This assertion is positively too thread-bare and absurd to stand inspection. We have just seen the result of the foregoing process of reasoning to which it refers, and it need not be repeated to show the decided Republican majority in that District. We were in the campaign, personally and vigorously canvassed for, were an inspector at the election, and are numbered with those who voted for Mr. Bisbee, in the last election; hence we speak from the most recent personal knowledge of the whole affair, and do now assert, without fear of truthful contradiction, that Mr. Bisbee was, without a shadow of doubt, decidedly elected.

The *Item* says that dissension in the Republican party lost to Mr. Bisbee the county of Alachua. We unflinchingly deny the assertion. The dissension, if it may be so called, that lost to Mr. Bisbee the county of Alachua and others, as well as 3,000 honest votes for Mr. Witherspoon in the First District, was that which pervaded the entire State and the South, viz: Democratic bull-dozing, ballot box stuffing, tampering with returning boards and counting out.

Regarding the third proposition, that to deny Mr. Bisbee his seat would be no obstacle to the progress of the Republican party of Florida, we say this, to any rational being, the assertion is preposterous upon its face; moreover, if Congress peremptorily refuses to correct the wrongs perpetuated in both Mr. Bisbee's and Mr. Witherspoon's districts, it will place a premium upon fraud that will strike down the Republican party of Florida and block the wheels of true liberty, free suffrage and uniform advancement in that State.

If the *Item*, by its mighty powers of perception, can conceive how the interest of a party in this Republic is to be promoted by sapping its very foundation, turning away from the doors of legislative halls its legal representatives and crushing it asunder, we again pause in utter confusion and ask from what school of civil philosophy does its editorial staff come forth?

It says that the assertions made will be mathematically shown in future. We suggest that Congress, which it is undertaking to instruct in this matter, has the same under investigation, and if it justly pursues the investigation it will find a preponderance of evidence sustaining the allegations that we have made herein; furthermore, if Congress should need any information from the *Item* aside from its investigation, I am of the opinion that it at least wants a little more truthful mathematical showing than the one it has given in its last issue. The whole effort is exceedingly small business on its part, but if it desires to further endeavor to "maintain" the unholy cause it will find a ready opponent fortified quite as strongly with facts and figures as itself.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
While error wounded, writhes in pain
And dies among her worshipers."

JAMES DEAN,
Ex-Prin. Douglass School, Florida.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

Chloral hydrate has proved an efficient antidote in several recently reported cases of severe poisoning by belladonna in England.

Charred corn is one of the best things which can be fed to hens to make them lay, not as a regular diet, but in limited quantities each day.

It costs but very little per head to raise sheep. Not only will they pay as farm stock but it is being commonly known that sheep restore fertility to land.

Anybody can have grape vines by cutting them properly. Trim off a portion of the old vine and leave a bud at each end. Stick one end in the ground and it will take root.

Strawberry plants should be set out as early in the season as possible in order to avoid a dry spell. Nothing is so fatal to young plants as lack of moisture after being transplanted.

In breeding fowls for eggs, use the Leghorns, Houdans, Black Spanish and Hamburgs—non-setters. For market chicks, the Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas and Cochins should be tried.

Those feeding bran should not lose sight of the fact that wheat ground by the "new process" converts the best part of the bran into flour, and what is left is of but little value as cattle food.

Gray bodies properly selected as to height of tone, when contiguous to colored bodies, exhibit the phenomena of contrast of color more strikingly than either black or white substances do.

One cow well fed and comfortably cared for will produce quite as much milk and butter as two that are allowed to run at large, lie on the wet ground and be subject to the exposure of the weather.

An application of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda to an acre of wheat, where the crop looks weak, will show its benefit in a few days, not only improving it in growth but largely increasing the yield.

Ensilage is nothing new, as far as preservation is concerned. It is simply keeping green food through the winter by the exclusion of air. It is on the same principle as canning, only on a larger scale.

Onions are the first vegetables that get in the ground. The land should be very rich. They can be grown in the same place every year, as they are very nearly equally proportioned in the constituent elements derived from the soil.

Alum water is recommended for preventing bugs and worms from infesting flour mills. Dissolve two pounds of alum in three quarts of warm water and supply with a brush to crevices where insects may be concealed.

Steel tools should never be heated either for forging or tempering, in a fresh fire unless it be charcoal. If coke is not at hand the fire should be allowed to burn until all the gas is burned out of the coal before the steel is introduced.

Some farmers think that a cow must eat all the time when confined in the stall. It is a poor economy which puts fresh hay into a manger on the top of older hay. A little tossing of the hay left in the manger will dry it and make it seem of renewed niceness to cows or horses.

Occasional sowing of little patches of ground with mustard, green peas, oats etc., will do much to assist in keeping a cow on a small farm. They grow quickly and the same land will give several crops. A little discretion in this way will save much expense as to keep as well as furnishing early green feed.

Green peas are early crops. Most persons prefer the dwarfs, but the tall varieties yield better. A fault with the dwarfs is that they furnish families growing them with such few pickings. This is because they ripen nearly all at once. The better plan is to put them in the ground at intervals for a succession of crops.

Distemper in a colt takes about three weeks to run its course. All the medicine required is a light dose of Epsom salts—say four to six ounces—and good nursing. Give warm bran mashes, linseed or oatmeal gruel; keep the animal warm, and rub the legs with cloths dipped in hot water; a tablespoonful of mustard in the water would be beneficial if the legs seem to be weak and numb.

It is said that no animal is so extensively diffused over the globe or increases so rapidly as the hog. Marshal Vaughn calculated that the produce of a single sow in ten years, assuming six pigs at a litter, would increase to 6,434,130 pigs, or as many as any of the chief European States could support. If this calculation were carried on to the twelfth generation we should find they would fill all Europe with a supply, and by the sixteenth cover the entire globe.

Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, says: "If a man is hungry within an hour, more or less, after a regular meal, he is a dyspeptic beyond question, and it shows that the stomach is not able to work up what he has eaten so as to get nourishment out of it; but to eat again, and thus impose more work when it could do nothing for what had been already eaten, is an absurdity: and yet all dyspeptics who eat whenever they are hungry do this very thing, and thus aggravate and protract their sufferings."

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* tells us how the process of ripening cream is performed. At this season he says there is often great difficulty found in obtaining butter without churning a long time. To prevent this the cream should be ripened. Set the full jar of cream before the kitchen fire and frequently stir the contents with a wooden spoon or stick kept for the purpose. When quite warmed through carry the jar to a cool place to stand all night. In the morning the butter is obtained at a lower temperature and with less churning than if the cream had not been previously warmed, while the color and flavor are uninjured.

"The great majority of ringbone in young horses comes from the failure to shorten the toes." To this may be added that ringbone is apt to be formed if colts are allowed to stand on plank floor, or anywhere else where the footing is hard, during the first eighteen months of their age. Whether in stable or yard during this period let them have earth for standing or walking, free from gravel or stone. If their summer pasture is a gravelly soil, or even stony, it is not objectionable, because the colt will always pick out springy turf enough to stand and walk on without injury to his feet, legs or joints.

A Little Nonsense.

She was a maiden fair to see,
In fact, a maiden passing fair,
And ah! the dearest thing to me,
Was her great wealth of golden hair,
But when she wore it in a roll,
Or down her back a mass so rich,
Although I stared, to save my soul,
I could not tell just "which was switch."

EVANSVILLE ARGUS.

By the way, what under the cerulean dome is a pelisse, anyhow?—Well, well. If we don't pity such ignorance as that. Haven't you got any pelisse in Peoria?

"Reasons for dressing plainly on Sunday" is the title of a little essay on social ethics. Most of us have the very best reasons for dressing plainly on Sunday. Don't mention it.

"I'm glad Billy had sense to marry a settled old maid," said Grandma Winkum at the wedding. "Gals is so hitytity, and widders is so kinder overrulin' and upsettin'. Old maids is kinder thankful and willin' to please."

The *London Times* makes fun of Americans for calling luggage, baggage. It is not lugged, and should not be luggage. It is not bagged, and should not be baggage. Trunkage is the right word, trunkage and smashage.

He slipped quietly in at the door, but catching sight of an inquiring face over the stair-rail said: "Sorry so late, my dear; couldn't get a car before." "So the cars were full, too?" said the lady; and further remarks were unnecessary.

There is a Chicago girl who has been dying for the last two years; living, as it were, with one foot in the grave. The physicians have hopes, however. They say she can't get the other foot in—no room. St. Louis papers please copy.

"Look heah, 'squire, dah's a nigger in Galveston what's been sassin' me; supposin' I just maul the life outen him?" The lawyer replied: "You would be apt to get your neck stretched." "Now boss you is jokin'. What do white folks care for one nigger moah or less now de census is done took?"

A Man of Sound Sense.

Speaking of the late Lord Justice Lush, the London *Times* says: The striking points of such a life are not many. Lord Justice Lush's triumphs as advocate, golden as they may have been at the time, wear to lookers back much the same dress as most forensic victories. His legal acumen, we need not say, was penetrating, and his style of address perspicuous. But what suitors and counsel will most retain as the distinguishing characteristic of the deceased Judge will be his homely sense. Lord Justice Lush was not only a good lawyer, but he was a man of the world, with the sympathies and sense which a man of the world has acquired. He was a settler of disputes between man and man in the widest sense of the word. He was always ready with almost paternal advice to suitors. If he could persuade them to compromise the case out of Court, he was well pleased. To discover what was best for both parties was his guiding motive, and when the heat of litigation had cooled down all were willing to acknowledge his services as mediator. Then his good nature was great, and young counsel had often to be grateful for a kind word in their perplexities.

Knowledge is said to be sorrow. If this be true there are some men in the community who must be supremely blessed.

Wit and Humor.

"John," said his teacher, "I am very sorry to have to punish you." "Don't then," said Johnny, "cause it always makes me feel bad, too. Then we'd both be sorry you did it."

A little girl did not obey when first called, and, for that reason, her mother spoke rather sharply the second time. Then she came in and said: "Mamma, I've been very kind to you to-day, and I don't want you to speak so large to me."

A railroad conductor was recently chosen deacon of a church; when it became his duty to take up a collection, he surprised the congregation by starting out with a characteristic ejaculation, "Tickets!" The contribution that day was large.

"See there!" exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to a gaping crowd, as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat with a bullet hole in it. "Look at that hole, will you? You see if it had been a low-crowned hat I should have been killed outright."

A noted flirt of Akron, O., is said to have all her love-letters in a volume for her parlor-table. It is a Him-book in both long and short meet-her. If this volume were to be produced to prove that she is a heartless creature she would have to prove jilty.

The editor of a Texas exchange says he does not like turkey; that if he can't have possum to celebrate with, he don't want any at all; but his neighbors still continue to look up their turkeys after dark. Some people don't believe everything they see in newspapers. The editor can't play "possum" on them that way.

"Laying out another railroad?" "Surveying for one," was the reply. "Goin' threw my barn?" "Don't see how we can avoid it." "Wall, now, mister, I calkerlate I've got sumthin' tew say 'bout that. I want you tew understan' that I've got sumthin' else tew dew besides runnin' out to open and shet them doors every time a train wants tew go threw."

An Irishman lately landed was hunting for two of his brothers, whom he had not heard from since they left the old country. One day he stood in front of a large boiler on which was painted, "Patented, 1870." On this he exclaimed: "An' sure I've found thim at last, 'Pat an' Ted, 1870!' That's the very year they came out, they're both biler makers!"

"I have heard," said Gus de Smith to Mose Schumburg, "that the fellow who stole your money and ran off with it has been killed in Colorado. He has certainly gone to hades. You ought to be glad." "I vould pe much more glad ven I got my money pack,' responded Moses; "it don't do me no good ven dot tam rascal goes to dot place, ven I have to pay his traveling expenses outen my own pocket."

One afternoon a stranger, observing a stream of people entering a church, approached a man of gloomy aspect, who was standing near the entrance, and asked: "Is this a funeral?" "Funeral! No!" was the sepulchral answer, "It's a wedding." "Excuse me," added the stranger; "but I thought, from your serious looks, that you might be a hired mourner." "No," returned the man, with a weary, far-off look in his eyes. "I'm a son-in-law of the bride's mother."

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant-looking Irishman, and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant, they were about to go into the next car, when Patrick arose hastily and offered them his seat, with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies, with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, to accept it. "Niver mind that!" said the gallant Hiberian. "I'de ride upon a cow-catcher to New York any time for a smile from such jintlemanly ladies."

'Twas Ever Thus.

"Jennie, my sweetheart, I am going to give you a diamond ring to show my love for you, and cause your proud to relent," said he, and he pressed her hand with fond ardor.

She gazed lovingly, tenderly into his eyes and a world of delight went from her own lustrous orbs and she said: "Oh, do, you are such a darling, and I am sure father will consent," and she leaned her cheek against his'n and let her frizzles go all over his shoulders.

"But, sweety, do you know what I have got to do in order to accomplish this job? I must give up cards and smoking and gum and cocktails, and it will be very hard."

And she snuggled up a little closer and whispered: "Oh, Charles, you—you are so good." And there they sat, and sat, until the wee sma' hours had been creeping on some time. And so they sat there every night until she got the ring, and then she jilted him.

Household Knowledge.

USE FRESH WATER.—Water that has stood in an open dish over night should not be used for cooking or drinking, as it will have absorbed many foul gases.

MOLASSES CANDY.—An excellent recipe for molasses candy is: One cup of molasses, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one of butter and one teaspoonful of soda.

PICKLING RAISINS.—In pickling raisins leave two pounds of large, fine raisins on the stems; add one pint of vinegar and half a pound of sugar; simmer over a slow fire half an hour.

CRACKER GRIDDLE CAKES.—One pint of cracker dust; the yelks of two eggs; thin with milk, and when it swells add more milk until of the right consistency; salt, and when ready to bake add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff.

DELICIOUS PUDDING SAUCE.—For a simple and delicious pudding sauce take two cups of powdered sugar and beat it into the yelk of an egg. Into this stir gradually the white of an egg, beaten previously very light. Flavor to suit the taste.

CAKE OR FRUIT SANDWICHES.—Cake or fruit sandwiches are made thus: Four eggs, their weight in flour, sugar and butter; warm the butter and beat it to a cream, then stir the flour and sugar into it gradually, beat up the eggs and stir them in. Beat the cake well for half an hour and bake in a rather quick oven. If for sandwiches slice the cake in half and put preserves between.

TO MAKE A RUG.—For a rug, use a piece of small-figured Brussels carpet. Around this place three rows of thick cloth, cut in scallops 3½ inches deep and 2½ wide. Make the first and third rows of black cloth, worked on the edge of each scallop in buttonhole stitch, with scarlet Germantown yarn. Make the second row of drab cloth worked with blue. Put a strip of drab worked in feather stitch with blue. Cover the seam where the first row is sewed on. The whole is then sewed on another piece of carpeting to keep it in place on the floor.

IMITATION GROUND GLASS.—Cut from tissue paper or thin white muslin fancy figures, and then with transparent gum fasten them upon the glass. These are good for hall doors. The same end may be obtained by applying to the windows with a brush hot solution of sal-ammoniac, Glauber's salts or Epsom salts. The crystallizations in the first will be in straight lines; the Epsom salts will produce four-sided prisms and the Glauber's salts six-sided ones. A perfect and beautiful screen can be formed in this way.

CLEAN KID GLOVES.—To clean kid gloves use sweet milk and white or brown soap. Take a large piece of white flannel, dip it in the milk, then rub it upon the soap and rub the glove downward toward the fingers, holding the wrist of it by the left hand. Continue this proces until the glove, if white, looks a dingy yellow, but if colored, looks dark and entirely spoiled. Now let it dry, and then put it on your hand and it will be soft, smooth, glossy and clean. This process applies only to white and colored kid gloves. For black gloves that are soiled, turned white and otherwise injured, take a teaspoonful of salad oil, drop a few drops of ink into it and rub it over the gloves with the tip of a feather, then let them dry in the sun.

TO MAKE A NICE DISH.—A nice dish for supper is made of sweet or Irish potatoes, which have been left from dinner (either baked or boiled). Slice them, but not in very thin slices, lay in a baking tin or pudding dish, and cover each layer with little lumps of butter and with pepper and salt. If you like the flavor of pork put two or three thin slices of salt pork on the top. Bake for half an hour. Raw potatoes may be prepared in the same way, but will require a longer time to bake them. To give an excellent flavor to warmed-over potatoes take some of the fat that you cut from slices of beefsteak, fry in the pan till you have as much as you need, then take out the scraps and put in the potatoes. This is better than butter.

The Cobweb as a Curative.

The Spanish physician, Dr. Olive, deducts the following conclusions from 119 observations; 1. The cobweb, when taken as a powder, cures daily or tertian malaria fevers. 2. When administered by two gramme doses to men and one-gramme doses to children, it stops fevers, usually after the second attack. 3. Its action is not so rapid as that of the sulphate of quinine, seo until further researches, cobweb powders ought not to be used in cases of pernicious fevers. 4. The powder, being tasteless, is easier to take than quinine, especially for children. 5. This remedy is a very good preservative. To make cobweb powder, clean the cobwebs, dry them in the sun, and pound them in a mortar. One gets thus an ash-brown powder, insoluble in water, and hardly soluble in alcohol.

Agricultural.

Detecting Sheep Worrying Dogs.

A few months since we gave a short account of a very effective way, adopted on the continent, to prove the guilt or innocence of a dog suspected of killing sheep. The plan was simply to give the animal to which suspicion attached an emetic, as soon as possible after the foray on the flock had been made. Some salt or a little warm mustard and water is all that is necessary to discover what the last meal consisted of. This plan, according to a London journal, was lately successfully put into practice at Cross Inn, near Haverfordwest. On the night, a person passing near a farm in the district referred to, and where great depredations had been committed by dogs amongst the flocks of sheep, suspected that sheep were being worried in a certain field. He called on the farmer who owned the flock, and both proceeded to the scene of depredation. They found the sheep huddled together, but apparently all right. Whilst prosecuting further search by moonlight, they discovered a mutilated sheep in the highway. In a field close by the suspected dog was seen, and was ultimately captured by two servant men. The animal was covered with mud, but was recognised and then set free. The owner was sent for, on the field, and he at once answered the summons.

The dog was known to resort to a sleeping place, and thither the party went in search of him, the owner saying, as they went, that if it was his dog there would sure be dirt marks on him. This was about twenty minutes after he had been captured. He was found in the barn, and on being called by his master, came out of his hiding place, much to the surprise of his accusers, as clean as a dog could be, without a spot to convict him of being the culprit. A young farmer, however, suggested that a handful of salt should be given to him. The owner offering no objection, the salt was administered, and in a short time the dog vomited several bits of the carcases of sheep. His guilt was now conclusively proved, and his master has since paid over twenty-three pounds for the mischief wrought. Whether, however, the fact of the dog having got rid of all external evidence of his guilt in the shape of dirt in such a short space of time should be attributed solely to his sagacity, or to the great aversion dogs generally have to mud on their coats, is a question. Whatever instinct may have done in this direction, it is quite likely that if the same animal had contracted the mud in a less criminal manner, he would have been equally solicitous about cleaning himself on the above occasion. We have often noticed spaniels turned into a stable with plenty of straw, after a day's ferreting and shooting, as clean and dry within a couple of hours as they were when let out of kennel in the morning.

A First Rate Jersey Cow.

The famous Jersey Queen comes from the herd imported by E. T. Fairbanks & Co., and was purchased when only a few days old, together with her mother, by D. Harvey of Peacham, Vt. She was sold when nine months old to a farmer of that town for thirty-two dollars. In six months from that time she was purchased by Asa Hoyt, a cooper, of the same place. Mr. Hoyt owned her for several years. The last that she was in his possession he kept an attentive account of all the butter and milk which the Queen produced. At the end of the year he found that she had made 746 pounds of butter.

In 1879 the cow was resold to Josiah S. Kinerson of Barnet, Vt., for $1,000. Mr. Kinerson christened her the Jersey Queen; and in 1881 he had an accurate account kept of her milk and butter. She has already produced between 500 and 600 pounds of butter, and at the end of the year her record will pass 800 pounds.

Mr. Kinerson has just sold the Queen to A. B. Darling, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, for the $2,000 cash. Mr. Darling now owns the best two cows in the world—Eurotas, whose record is 756 pounds of butter in one year, and the Jersey Queen, whose record will pass 800 pounds.

Dry Earth for Bedding.

When cows choose to lie down in the yard or pasture, says an exchange, it will be seen that they choose the bare ground rather than the sod or bedding of straw. The same is true of sheep. We have taken this hint and furnish the cow stables with dry earth bedding. Leaves and straw are poor absorbents in comparison. In the pig pens dry earth has no equal. In very cold weather we add straw or leaves, but until the weather is very cold the animals will be more comfortable with a bed of fresh soil or of soil changed once a fortnight or week. In the chicken house we have learned its great value as a deodorizer. Our roosts are over a sloping floor, on which we occasionally scatter dry earth. The droppings roll down into a pile of dry earth. This is turned over with a shovel once a week or oftener, and we can say the chicken house is free from any offensive odor, and the bright comb and glossy feathers tell of the health of the fowls. Dry earth is a great preventive, too, of vermin on cattle, pigs and poultry. It must be procured at a dry time and stored under shed or in the stables. It not only promotes neatness and health, but saves the very element of the manure, most of which would evaporate if not absorbed by the dry earth. We do not like it as a bedding in the horse stables, but it should be found in every stable to sprinkle the floor with as soon as the bedding is removed in the morning. When removed from the stables, sties and coops it should be kept under cover for spring use, or for drilling with the wheat in the fall.

Health and Profit of Fowls.

Dr. A. S. Heath, in a paper read before the Farmers' club, New York city, said: The reason why eight or ten fowls about the house of the mechanic, the gardener or the laborer are more profitable is because of better feeding and less crowding, better sanitary conditions of yard and roost. Extent of grassy range for fowls is more important than provided food, for here they obtain not only air food, but also insect food, which is the essential nitro-genous element necessary for egg production. Equally important to extensive grass range are clean and airy roosting houses or sheds. The houses should have doors on the ground, to be left open in the summer, and at least two side slat ventilators should be provided. Running water is a most desirable and easy means of water supply. With this water supply without care or labor the food supply may be equally convenient and labor-saving. Drive four stakes into the ground so as to leave them two feet above the surface and six inches apart, and upon these nail two boards so as to make a table large enough to permit the fowls a footing around a nail keg in the center, covered by a wide board and weighted by a large flat stone. This keg may be filled with corn or cracked corn, and, having three or four augur holes near the bottom, it is self-feeding. What runs out is lodged upon the table; it is kept clean and dry and secure from rats and other vermin. This is a cheap, simple and labor-saving manner of keeping fowls, and it will be found a most profitable plan. This grass range may be a small pasture or a large cow yard. Fowls should never be allowed in barns, stables or carriage houses. Their houses should be fumigated by burning half a pound of sulphur every spring and fall while the fowls are shut out for the day and be well aired before roosting time. Not more than twenty or thirty fowls should be allowed to roost in one house; but two or more of these houses may be erected in the pasture or range, provided it is large enough. In this case the feeding place may be the same, only a barrel may be used instead of a keg, to save trouble. The largest liberty and most generous feeding, with an observance of cleanliness, will secure the best yield of eggs and the largest number of healthy fowls. This is the way to secure the largest profits of the poultry yard.

What Young Men Have Done.

Before he was thirty, the great Napoleon had conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns the world ever saw. Casaubon, the famous scholar of the sixteenth century, was appointed professor of Greek at twenty-two, and Heinsius, of Leyden, at eighteen. At the age of twenty-eight, Linnæus, the botanist, wrote his great work.

At twenty-six, Cuvier was appointed professor at Paris. Kent, the commentator on the American law was lecturer in Columbia College at thirty-one. Professor Dana, of Yale College, published his book on mineralogy at twenty-five, only four years after graduation.

Edward Everett, at twenty, was ordained pastor of a church in Boston, and within two years attained distinguished fame as an orator; at twenty-one, he was appointed professor of Greek at Harvard.

The late Benjamin Pierce, one of the profoundest mathematicians of America, was chosen professor of mathematics at Cambridge at the age of twenty-four.

Three of the well-known poets of this century—Byron, Shelley and Keats—died before the age of forty; Byron at thirty-six, Shelley as he was completing his thirtieth year; Keats at twenty-five.

"Thanatopsis," the most widely known of all the poems of William Cullen Bryant, was written by him in his nineteenth year.

Mystery explained.—Long: "Bother the boy! My boots ain't dirty. I wonder why he's always so precious anxious to clean them?" Short: "Well, he thinks yours is just the sort of foot to be a good advertisement to him.

"Pay what you owe, and what you are worth then you will know" may be good philosophy, but if strictly pursued it would deprive every person who is out of debt from ascertaining what he is worth.